

Printed at the postoffice as 2nd-class matter

JAMES S. PERRIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, February 1, 1887.

Subscription \$2.00

There are rumors of war in Europe. It is hard to tell what will be the outcome.

The case of Dr. McGlynn, the unfrocked priest, is causing much comment in the Northern papers.

The Carolina bureau of the Augusta Chronicle are attractive and interesting additions to that sterling paper.

Independence we admire, but fawning to a chief, and acting under the guise of independence, we think disgusting.

"To the victors belong the spoils"—a barbarous doctrine—seems to be the ruling principle of officials in Abbeville county.

The Inter-State Commerce bill awaits the President's signature to become a law. It is not probable that he will veto it.

The Greenwood subscription gives our Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad another boom. Let the good work continue.

The Newberry papers are having a lively time over the discussion of Prohibition. The Observer is holding its own against odds.

Nearly fifty thousand coal miners, longshoremen, &c., are on a strike in the North. Foreign commerce is very much interrupted thereby.

"Schofield is still hopeful" of his grand railroad enterprise. Read his letter to Senator Butler, and see what a grand scheme he is working at.

The Police Commissioners and the City Council of Charleston are having a parrot and monkey time of it over the recommendations of the former for police officers.

A confidential letter from one of our Representatives throws some light on the recent Executive appointments for this county. We await further information with interest.

Superintendent of Education Col. Jas. H. Rice is manifesting great interest in the public school system. We hope he will revive it and make it what it ought to be—the pride of our State.

W. B. Gruber, Esq., has associated with himself Mr. L. W. Edwards in the editorial control of the Walterboro Southern Star, and hereafter the paper will be issued by "The Southern Star Publishing Company."

Senator Murray has raised a howl in Anderson county by his new road law. We suspect, in fact, the law is a good thing, but the people feel they were not consulted about it beforehand, and are disposed to kick against it.

The Prohibition movement seems to be gaining ground in the Western States. A joint resolution to submit the question to the voters of the State has already passed both Houses in Michigan, and a similar one has passed the Tennessee Senate.

The City Council of Charleston have sent out to the contributors to the relief of the earthquake sufferers handsomely engraved cards, expressing the gratitude of the city and glad greetings in the new hopes of the New Year.

The editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, not long since, lectured the Edgefield Chronicle severely for speaking lightly of the holiness craze. We think now Brother Bacon might retaliate on account of the levity with which so serious a subject as death is treated in the last issue of the Advocate.

We suppose the voters of those townships who failed to avail themselves of the School Commissioner's offer to allow them to choose their own trustees are congratulating themselves that they did not take part in this grand farce. They might have been treated similarly to the voters of White Hall township.

Miss Van Zandt has yielded to the wishes of her friends, and has given up the idea of marrying Spies, the Chicago anarchist. There is a gentleman in town who is acquainted with both of these parties, and he speaks of Miss Van Zandt as highly accomplished and intelligent, and Spies as very handsome.

"LET THE PEOPLE CHOOSE."

About the fifth of January there appeared in the advertising columns of the Press and Banner and Medium a conspicuous advertisement, with the above Democratic heading. It came from the School Commissioner's office, and contained some remarkable phraseology from such a source, but at the same time instituted what we thought was a new departure in the manner of appointing school trustees. The following is part of the advertisement; the italics are ours:

OFFICE OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ABBEVILLE COUNTY, ABBEVILLE, S. C., Jan. 4, 1887.

THE County Board of Examiners of Abbeville County, having duly considered the important and responsible office of the School Trustees of the Public School fund, and believing that it would meet the approval of the majority concerned in the poor and public schools, would respectfully recommend that the people of each and every township elect three School Trustees to serve for two years (or a longer period if desired) on the primary system, subject to the ratification of the Board of Examiners.

We confess we are unable to understand what the School Commissioner means by the "majority concerned in the poor and public schools." Does the word "poor" refer to a class of people, or does it modify schools? If the former is the right interpretation, is it meant for clap-trap? If the latter is the one, it is a humiliating confession to come from the head of our schools, for a stream is not supposed to rise higher than its source.

Has Capt. Cowan a lease for life upon the office of School Commissioner? It would seem so, when he tells the people they may elect trustees "to serve for two years (or a longer period if desired)." We would like to know where he gets his lease, and think it will be news to the voters of this county to learn that such things are manufactured.

Without discussing the merits of the above proposition, it is natural to suppose that the people thought the School Commissioner was in earnest when he offered to give up to them one of his prerogatives. Acting upon this, elections were held in various townships.

In most cases we believe those chosen at the election were appointed. In the case of White Hall township, however, the School Commissioner has thought proper to disregard altogether the wishes of those people, and they have a right to be indignant at it. We know the people of this township to be as good citizens and as capable of determining for themselves who shall manage their public school fund as any in the county. Why then should Capt. Cowan openly insult the intelligence of these people by refusing to confirm their nomination? Is it because two of them were trustees under his predecessor? And is he afraid the much-talked-of school on the east side of Hard Labor creek will not be opened if he continues them in office? It seems to us that this was the very issue upon which the old trustees ran, and a majority of the voters approved their course. Will the dictator force his school upon them anyhow? We suppose he will. We do not understand Capt. Cowan's object in this matter. His whole course is unexplainable. Surely he is above pursuing a policy merely for the sake of popularity. Did he think that the measure would be pleasing to the people, and that only those who agreed with him in school matters would be elected? If so he has made a grievous mistake. If he did not expect to abide by the results of the election he ordered, he has been guilty of making those who acted upon his suggestions play a magnificent farce, which we imagine they will not relish much. If his object was to keep the discussion of this White Hall school out of his administration, he has adopted a queer policy, by appointing as trustee the only member of the old board who favored it, and the man who was the most active partisan opponent of the action of the old board. A queer way, it strikes us, of keeping down the strife. Indeed, his actions bristle with the appearance of rewards to his partisan supporters. "To the victors belong the spoils" was Jackson's doctrine, but he was a man of iron nerve, and the times were different then from what they are now.

Capt. Cowan may be able to explain this insult to the intelligence of the people, and we hope that he can; but upon the facts, as in our possession, we believe they will not forget it soon. We think the insult is greater than the imaginary reflection cast upon "white renters," which was such a theme for discussion.

We publish a very interesting article to farmers, from the Augusta Chronicle. It applies as well to the farmers of this State as to those across the Savannah.

The quarterly Conference of the Methodist Church was held on last Saturday and Sunday. The presiding elder, Rev. R. D. Smart, was at his post. He preached two able sermons on Sunday.

A CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Abbeville county has always been noted for the patriotism of her citizens. It has been the characteristic alike of her brave men and beautiful women. In times of war she readily gave up her best citizens, to maintain in deadly strife the honor of the State. These were encouraged at home and cheered abroad by the loving labors and sacrifices of her noble women. Our county furnished in the late war as brave and as patriotic soldiers as ever shouldered a musket or buckled on a sword. Is it not strange, then, that no steps should have been taken to commemorate the services and valiant deeds of those of Abbeville county's sons who gave up their lives and their fortunes for the sake of their country? Are we too poor to afford this memorial to such men? Other counties have done it long since, and surely we are no poorer than they. It is not our poverty which keeps us from it. Neither is it our lack of appreciation of the services these men have rendered nor of the sacrifices they have made. What then is it? It is the want of concert of action—it is the want of a leader in the matter. Our women, God bless them, are exactly suited for this purpose, and we know that never yet have they undertaken a thing and left it half done. Never yet have they been lacking in patriotic devotion to their country, and never will they be found destitute of that feeling.

Won't the women, then, of Abbeville county, take the matter in hand, and take steps at once to show to the world that we believe our heroes fought, bled, and died for what we and they thought was right? It may take a few years to accomplish it, but we know it will be a labor of love for them. Not only are the columns of the MESSENGER open to them for this purpose, but we will also place our job department at their disposal, and print anything in the way of circulars, addresses, &c., free of charge. Let us then take the matter in hand, and with our hearts in it we will be bound to succeed.

IS IT A DELUSION?

We were under the impression that we lived under a Democratic government, and that the rights of the majority of the people were usually consulted in governmental matters. We, however, have been almost forced to the conclusion that we are deluded in this matter, and that aristocratic and autocratic doctrines prevail. Men in office—we refer especially to Abbeville county—only consult their own wills and those of a few leaders, and like Vanderbilt, say, by their actions, "the public be damned." Delegations ignore petitions and appoint to office whom they please, and when politely asked to give an account of their stewardship, treat with contemptuous silence, the impertinent inquirer. Our School Commissioner disregards elections, and appoints men as trustees who are actually opposed to the wishes of the majority of the voters of a township. What, then, are we coming to? If these men are to be kept continually in office, as some of them seem to think, we are afraid to predict the results of the future. We have one safeguard left us, however, and by the use of the ballot we may in the future assert our manhood. Abbeville county is not composed of the men we think she is, if they quietly submit to these indignities, and continually elect to office these autocratic masters.

Their Position Defined.

Sometimes coming events do "cast their shadows before." We have just seen a circular which we presume will appear in this week's Press and Banner. It is an urgent appeal to the voters of Greenwood Township in behalf of the Chester, Greenwood and Abbeville Railroad.

The heading of the article is quite pertinent—"Down with the Dust." Now as the "Dust" don't always dust, it is our desire to explain in a few words something of the peculiarities of the dust in a certain portion of Greenwood Township. The Saluda side of it has had very little to do with kicking up this dust. And inasmuch as the present bill for the proposed road, seems to have been made up of the express view of excluding this portion of the township from its benefits, we do not propose to down with the dust. Neither do we propose to be blinded by it.

We are not opposed to aiding the construction of roads, that in turn will aid us in building up our section. We are not, however, willing, to subject our property to taxation for the privilege of being tributary to the town of Greenwood, and of inflicting an injury upon our railroad facilities in our immediate vicinity.

We are not blind to the fact, that the geographical positions of Coronaca and Stony Point fall within the line of the most direct and practical route from Abbeville to Clinton—even via Greenwood. Then why avoid us? Is Greenwood apprehensive of the results of concentration at either of the points named? If not, then locate the road properly. In that alone, more than twenty thousand dollars worth of land has been saved, in addition to the eighteen thousand which would be voted with cheerful accord.

We will not assail the brilliant and hopeful generalities indulged in by the author of the circular, for whilst we know that there is another and a sordid-sided view of the matter, we prefer to sympathize in the more cheerful aspect. It is a dream, at best, and should it prove "but a dream at best," and even if the "shoe-string did not draw a taut-ward."

Whilst some enjoy the hope of getting to the Millennium by rail, we are perfectly content to wait for it to come afoot. SALUDA.

N. B. The communication above was received last week the day after we published. As it explains the position of the opponents to the subscription, we give it space this week, in justice to them.—EDITOR.

A Gigantic Enterprise.

[From the News and Courier.]

Senator M. C. Butler recently received a letter from Wm. H. Schofield, the general financial agent of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad Company in New York, which gives substantially the prospects of the earliest possible completion of the road. This letter has been referred to Mayor Courtenay for consideration, for the reason that it is the object of the railway company, if possible, to secure its port facilities in Charleston. As will be gathered from the correspondence given below Charleston is looked upon by a strong foreign corporation as the port of entry for a line of steamers which is to be put on when proper arrangements have been made, and the matter of closing a contract with the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railway Company is now held in abeyance until the officers of the company can furnish the necessary assurances.

In his letter to Senator Butler Mr. Schofield says: "I believe that the arrangements I have made in London will enable us to build the line. I am very busy with several large contractors who are looking into the matter of taking the contract for construction, and just as soon as I can get this completed I will return to London and at once arrange for starting the work."

The following additional letter received by Senator Butler from Mr. Schofield is a practical review of the situation and will be read with interest:

170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

December 14 1886. Hon. M. C. Butler, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: I have read with much satisfaction in this morning's paper of your effort in behalf of the improvement of the Charleston harbor, and I hope the bill introduced by you yesterday will receive the hearty support it deserves. The Government ought to do something to benefit, and partially compensate, the "Historic" city for the recent unfortunate calamity it has sustained. But your bill should not be considered by Congress in a sympathetic spirit only, for as a business proposition it is hardly less than a commercial imperative, and not only so, but the South Atlantic coast, but to the great and growing West even beyond the Mississippi Valley, and the very heart of the productive part of the United States.

Charleston is three hundred miles nearer Kansas City than New York, and such the improvement provided in your bill would have every advantage for export in the staple products that could be obtained at our own ports. I recently had a call from a gentleman who represents a foreign company, who are contemplating putting on a line of steamers between New York and Charleston, and they are very anxious to get out of our hands with a view to the construction of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railway and the transportation facilities of your country. My friends are very keen to start their line, and they are very anxious to purchase a steamer to put on their line, and away in connection with another line. So if you can come over with a definite proposition to draw the steamship and the freight we control to your line and Charleston, it would be a great benefit to the country. A limited subsidy of say \$100,000 from the railway and port, may be requisite to secure such a high class of services and steamers as to do the business of the port and railroad justice, and to draw large traffic to the port and your railway. I need not point out, however, how great would be the material benefit to Charleston and your system if a good fast line was running across the Atlantic, so as to make it possible for you to book Chicago and other western freight on through bills. Indeed it would be a sine qua non of your success.

You are probably aware of the acquisition of the Inman Line by the Pennsylvania Railway Company at a high price, and the same benefits would come to your line and Charleston in connection with our steamship line and anticipating the pleasure of very shortly seeing you here, I am, yours faithfully, WM. H. SCHOFIELD.

I have given this party the names of the financial house with whom I have arranged to finance our securities for the building of our line at an early day and they are very confident of success, and will render us valuable assistance in consummating the plan, which will be carried out just as soon as I can complete my work here and return to London. In order to secure the foreign steamship service that I have described, the city of Charleston would be required to give evidence of its importance as a port of export and a disposition to encourage and permanently support the facilities for which she is well fitted and needs so much. And I would be very glad if you would advise and assist me in obtaining such statistics and expressions from the different exchanges and citizens of Charleston as would aid me in further promoting this important measure. Yours respectfully,

WM. H. SCHOFIELD.

We were sorry a previous engagement prevented our attending the semi-annual celebration of the Philomathean Society at Due West last Friday.

Sale

Under Mortgage

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY VESTED in me by a certain mortgage, dated February 16, 1883, and executed by one Fred Murphy to F. A. Connor, and assigned by said F. A. Connor to P. B. Connor, Nov. 20th, 1883, for valuable consideration, and by the said P. B. Connor assigned Dec. 12, 1883, to W. H. Gilkerson, for valuable consideration—the said mortgage being recorded in Mortgage Book No. 24, page 99, in office Register Messrs Conveyance for Abbeville county, on February 19, 1883—I will sell at public outcry on 7th day of Feb., 1887, at Abbeville C. H., S. C., between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, to the highest bidder, the following described real property, as described in said mortgage, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate and lying, and being in Cokesbury, Cokesbury Township, Abbeville County, State aforesaid, containing

NINE ACRES,

more or less, and bounded by land of Mrs. M. C. Gary and Robert W. Hodges. Terms Cash. Purchaser to pay for papers.

W. H. GILKERSON, Assignee.

January 8, 1887.

Sale Under Mortgage

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER conferred in me on a Mortgage of Real Estate executed by Henry Goode, in favor of Cunningham & Templeton, on 22d January, 1885, and recorded in office of Register of Messrs Conveyance, on 4th February, 1885, in Mortgage Book No. A, page 352, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the 7th day of FEBRUARY, 1887, at Abbeville C. H., S. C., the following described real estate, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in Abbeville county, State of South Carolina, containing

FIFTY (50) ACRES,

more or less, bounded by lands of Lynms Pinkney, Jacob Burton, Gibson Goodwin, and Wilson Nash. The said real estate is advertised, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid mortgage and costs. Purchaser to pay for titles. TERMS CASH.

B. S. BARNWELL, Holder and Assignee.

Abbeville C. H., S. C., Jan. 13, 1887.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Perkins Manufacturing Company against Richard Duncan.—Execution.

BY virtue of sundry Executions to me directed in the above stated case, I will sell to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, within the legal hours of sale, at Abbeville Court House, on MONDAY, the 7th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1887, all the right, title and interest of Richard Duncan, that is subject to levy and sale in the following described property, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Abbeville, South Carolina, and known as the MANTZ PLACE, and containing

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT ACRES, more or less, and bounded by lands of J. Marion Pruitt, A. J. Clinkscales, A. A. Banister and others, levied on and to be sold as the property of Richard Duncan, to satisfy the aforesaid execution and costs, and may be sold in two or more parcels.

J. F. C. DEPRE, Sheriff Abbeville County, January 14, 1887.

FOURTEEN HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



No Horse will die of Colic, Hore or Lure Fever, if Fourteen Powders are used in time. Fourteen Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera. Fourteen Powders will cure the disease of Milk and cream twenty per cent and the same later than and sweet. Fourteen Powders will cure or prevent almost every Diarrhea to which Horses and Cattle are subject. Fourteen Powders will cure SATISFACTION. Sold every where.

DAVID E. YOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

for sale by Speed & Newfer, Abbeville S. C.

U.S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Western District of South Carolina.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. THOMAS YOUNG AND OTHERS.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY EXECUTIONS to me directed in the above stated cases, I will sell to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, within the legal hours of sale, at Abbeville Court House, on MONDAY, the 7th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1887, all the right, title and interest of the following named parties in the property described below, to wit: All the right, title and interest of Thomas Young, in and to

SIXTY (60) ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, in the County of Abbeville, State of South Carolina, bounded by lands of Masulou Bell, B. B. Allen, and others.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of John J. Scott, in and to

ONE HOUSE AND LOT,

in the town of Lowndesville, County and State aforesaid, bounded by lands of A. G. Moseley, estate of W. S. Baskin, and others.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of James W. Hardin, in and to one undivided half interest in a tract of land containing

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less, bounded by lands of W. F. Clinkscales, estate of J. M. Latimer, and others.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of Singleton S. Boles, in and to

FIFTY (50) ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, bounded by lands of James M. Young, Isaac H. McCalla, estate of Josiah Burton, and others.

Levied and to be sold as the property of the parties above named, to satisfy the aforesaid executions and costs.

TERMS CASH. E. M. BOYKIN, U. S. Marshal.

January 10, 1887.

Subscribe to THE MESSENGER.

An Ordinance

TO RAISE SETTLES FOR THE TOWN OF ABBEVILLE, S. C. FOR THE YEAR 1887.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE INTENDANT and Wardens of the Town of Abbeville, S. C., in Council assembled, and by authority of the same, That a tax for the sum and in the manner hereinafter named shall be raised and paid into the Treasury of the Town Council for the uses and purposes thereof for the year 1887.

SECTION 1. On every one hundred dollars of the cash value of all real and personal estate within the incorporation of the said Town of Abbeville the sum of five cents.

SEC. 2. On each billiard and pool table or tenpin alley kept for hire the sum of Twenty-five Dollars on the first table or alley more than one kept by the same owner. On each bagatelle table kept for hire the sum of Fifteen Dollars.

SEC. 3. For each license to retail spirituous liquors in the Town of Abbeville the sum of Two Hundred Dollars for the year, beginning with the first day of January, 1887, and ending on the first day of January, 1888. The said sums payable in three equal installments in advance, said dealer or dealers to give bond and security for payment of said sum of money, and it at any time during the year the said dealer or dealers should go out of business the whole amount of Two Hundred Dollars to be immediately become due and payable, and any person or persons doing business the whole or any part of the year shall pay the above sum of Two Hundred Dollars.

SEC. 4. That all male persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, except those physically unable to earn a support, are liable to road duty and shall be required to work on the roads, sidewalks, and streets within the incorporation of the Town of Abbeville within the direction of the Town Council. The compensation for said road duty to be the sum of Two Dollars to be paid at the time of payment of other taxes, to wit, on or before the first day of March. All persons refusing or failing to work five full days to be accepted and approved by the Council or pay the above compensation shall be liable to pay such fine and penalty as the Council may impose.

SEC. 5. That all itinerant auctioneers, peddlers, and other transient persons, except vendors of farm produce raised in the County, coming to retail any goods whatsoever for sale, shall pay a license of not more than Twenty-five Dollars nor less than One Dollar per day.

SEC. 6. That all circuses shall pay a license of One Hundred Dollars for each and every exhibition; and all other shows, including water shows commonly known as side-shows attached to a circus shall pay a license of not more than Fifty dollars nor less than Two Dollars for each exhibition.

SEC. 7. That all returns shall be made under oath on or before the first day of February, 1887, and all taxes shall be due and payable on or before the first day of March, 1887. If any person or persons shall refuse or neglect payment of the taxes herein levied within the time specified the Treasurer of the Town Council is hereby authorized and required to add twenty per centum penalty, and if the tax with the penalty is not paid within thirty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Council to issue executions therefor immediately and collect the same by due process of law, as provided in the charter of said Town of Abbeville.

SEC. 8. The Town Council or a quorum thereof shall constitute a board of assessors to value the property for taxation returned for taxation.

SEC. 9. If any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to make a return of their property for taxation within the time prescribed herein, the return of last year with twenty per centum added shall be deemed and taken by the Treasurer to be the true value of their property for taxation and it shall be assessed at that rate.

Done and Ratified in Council and the seal of the Town Council affixed this day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

JONES F. MILLER, Secretary. W. C. MCGOWAN, Intendant.

Jan. 5, 1887.

Sheriff's Sale.

John C. Lyon and others against John D. Adams.—Sundry Executions.

BY virtue of sundry Executions to me directed in the above stated case, I will sell to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, within the legal hours of sale, at Abbeville Court House, on MONDAY, the 7th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1887, all the right, title and interest of John D. Adams in the following described property, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Abbeville, South Carolina, and known as the HOME PLACE, and containing

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES,

more or less, and bounded by lands of J. M. Graham, S. B. Whately, the Smith Ferry Road and others, levied on and to be sold as the property of John D. Adams, to satisfy the aforesaid execution and costs.

Terms cash. To be sold at the risk of the former purchaser.

J. F. C. DEPRE, Sheriff Abbeville County.

January 14, 1887.

VALUABLE

Farm for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF SALE conferred on me by a mortgage executed to me by Thos. Hutchison, on the 8th day of December A. D. 1883, I will sell at Abbeville C. H., at public auction, on

SALEDAY IN FEBRUARY

next, that valuable tract of land, on which the said Thos. Hutchison has lately resided situated within five miles of Abbeville Court House, containing "it is estimated

152 ACRES,

more or less," bounded by lands of A. J. Ferguson, the Jordan Branch of Salhoun's creek, Lee Smith and others. On the premises are a good dwelling house and out buildings, and also a good well of water. The tract contains good cotton, grain and pasture lands, and there are about THIRTY ACRES in bottom- TERMS—Cash.

HUGH WILSON, Mortgagee.

Dec. 20, 1886, 1/2

Schools May Open.

OFFICE OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ABBEVILLE COUNTY, ABBEVILLE, S. C., Jan. 4, 1887.

Teachers of Public Schools are at liberty to open their schools and teach with their certificates until the examination of teachers in April next. Subject to the rates of salaries agreed upon hereafter.

E. COWAN, School Commissioner A. C.